



SATURDAY September 16. 1721.

To the Author of the LONDON JOURNAL.

SIR,

MEN are naturally equal, and none ever rose above the rest but by Force or Consent: No Man was ever born above all the rest, nor below them all, and therefore there never was any Man in the World so good or so bad, so high or so low, but he had his Fellow. Nature is a kind and benevolent Parent, the confessor no particular Favours and Endowments and Privileges above the rest, but for the most Part sends all her Offspring into the World furnish'd with the Elements of Understanding and Strength to provide for themselves: She gives them Heads to consult their own Security, and Hands to execute their own Counsels; and according to the Use that they make of their Faculties, and of the Opportunities that they find, Degrees of Power and Names of Distinction grow amongst them, and their natural Equality is lost.

Thus Nature, who is their Parent, deals with Men: But Fortune, who is their Nurse, is not so benevolent and impartial; she acts wantonly and capriciously, and often cruelly; and counterplotting Justice as well as Nature, she frequently sets the Fool above the wise Man, and the best below the worst.

And from hence it is that the most Part of the World, attending much more to the noisy Conduct and glaring Effects of Fortune, than to the quiet and regular Proceedings of Nature, are misled in their Judgment upon this Subject: They confound Fortune with Nature, and too often ascribe to natural Merit and Excellency the Works of Contrivance or Chance. This, however, shews that Reason and Equity run in our Heads, while we endeavour to find a just Cause for Things that are not just; and this is the Source of the Reverence we pay to Men whom Fortune sometimes lifts on high, tho' Nature had placed them below. The Populace rarely see any Creature rise, but they find a Reason for it in his Parts, when probably the true one will be found in his own Baseness, or another Man's Folly.

From the same Reasoning may be seen why it is that let who will be at the Head of a Party, he is always extoll'd by his Party as superior to the rest of Mankind; and let who will be the first Man of his Country, he will never fail being complimented by many as the first of his Species. But the Issue and their own Behaviour do constantly shew that the highest are upon a level with the rest, and often with the lowest. Men that are high are almost ever seen in a false Light; the most Part see them at a great Distance, and through a magnifying Medium, some are dazzled with their Splendour, and many are awed by their Power. Whatever appears shining or terrible appears great, and is magnified by the Eye and the Imagination.

That Nature has made Men equal we know and feel; and when People come to think otherwise, there is no Excess of Folly and Superstition which they may not be brought to practice. Thus they have made Gods of dead Men, and paid divine Honours to many while they were yet living: They saw them to be but Men; yet they worship'd them as Gods. And even they who have not gone quite so far, have yet, by

their wild Notions of Inequality, done as much Mischief, they have made Men, and often wicked Men, *Vice-Gods*; and then made God's Power (falsely so call'd) as irresistible in the Hands of Men as in his own, and more frightful.

It is evident to common Sense that there ought to be no Inequality in Society, but for the sake of Society; but these Men have made *one Man's Power and Will the Cause of all Mens Misery*. They gave him as far as they could the Power of God, without obliging him to practice the Mercy and Goodness of God.

Those that think themselves farthest above the rest, are generally by their Education below them all. They are debased by a Conceit of their Greatness: They trust to their Blood, which speaking naturally, gives them no Advantage; and neglect their Mind, which alone, by proper Improvements, lessens one Man above another. It is not Blood or Nature, but Art or Accident, which makes one Man excel others. *Aristotle*, therefore, must either have been in Jest, when he said, that he, who naturally excell'd all others, ought to govern all, or he said it to flatter his Pupil and Prince, *Alexander the Great*: His vanity that such a Man never yet was found in the World, and never will be found till the End of it. *Alexander* himself, notwithstanding the Greatness of his Spirit and his Conquests, had in his own Army, and perhaps among the common Soldiers, Men naturally as great and brave as himself, and many more wise.

Whoever pretends to be naturally superior to other Men, claims from Nature what she never gave to any Man. He sets up for being more than a Man; a Character with which Nature has nothing to do. She has thrown her Gifts in common amongst us, and as the highest Offices of Nature fall to the share of the Mean as well as of the Great, her vilest Offices are performed by the Great as well as by the Mean: Death and Disgrace are the Portion of Kings as well as of Clowns; and the Corps of a Monarch is no more exempted from Stench and Putrefaction, than the Corps of a Slave.

Mors aequo pulsat pede.

All the Arts and Endeavours of Men to acquire Preheminence and Advantages over one another, are so many Proofs and Confessions that they have not such Preheminence and Advantages from Nature; and all their Pomp, Titles and Wealth, are Means and Devices to make the World think that they who possess them are superior in Merit to those that want them. But it is not much to the Glory of the upper Part of Mankind that their boasted and superior Merit is often the Work of Heralds, Artificers and Money; and that many derive their whole Stock of Fame from Ancestors, who lived an Age or many Ages ago.

The first Founders of great Families were not always Men of Virtue or Parts; and where they were so, those that came after them, did frequently, and almost generally, by trusting to their Blood, disgrace their Name. Such is the Folly of the World, and the Inconvenience to Society, to allow Men to be Great by Proxy! An Evil that can scarce ever be cured. The Race of *French Kings*, called by their Historians in Contempt, *Les Rois fainçants*, and the Succession of the *Roman Caesars*, (in both which, for one good Prince, they had ten that were intolerable, either for Folly or Cruelty, and often for both) might be mentioned as known Proofs of the above Truth; and every Reader will find in his own Memory many more.

I have been told of a Prince, who, while yet a Boy, being reproved by his Governour for doing Things in an Arrogant, used to answer, *Je suis Roy, I am King*; and this Quality had altered the Nature of Things, and he himself had been better than other Men, while he acted so. And he spoke from that Spirit which had been infused into him from his Cradle. *I am King*. And what then, Sir? The Office of a King is not to do Evil, but to prevent it. You have Royal Blood in your Veins; but the blood of your Ancestors, without being Royal, as good as yours, etc. if you would try the Difference in a Couple of Foreigners, and some such stuff, and learn from this Confutation, and Experience, that by Nature you are no better than your People, the subject from your Position to be worse, as many of your Associates have been.

If my Father got an Estate and Title by Law or the Sword, I may by Virtue of his Will or his Power, enjoy his Acquisition; but if I understand neither Law nor the Sword, I can derive Honour from neither. My Honour therefore, is in the Reason of Things, purely Nominal, and I am full by Nature a *Philosopist*, as all Men are.

There is nothing Moral in Blood, or in Title, or in Power Actions only, and the Qualities that produce them, are Moral. He that is a King, is not a King by his Blood, but by his Actions; and he that is a Philosopher, is not a Philosopher by his Title, but by his Reason. And it is not in the Power of a King to make a Man who has his Title, a Philosopher; nor is it in the Power of a Philosopher to make a Man who has his Title, a King. And it is not in the Power of a King to make a Man who has his Title, a Philosopher; nor is it in the Power of a Philosopher to make a Man who has his Title, a King.

— *Nobilitas sola est atque unica Virtus* —

*Prima mihi deus amor meus, Sanctas habens
Justitias, sanctas fides, sanctas, pietatis*

January, 1788.

We cannot bring more natural Advantages into the World, than other Men do; but we can acquire more Virtue in it than we generally acquire. To be great, is not in every Man's Power; but to be good, is in the Power of all. And thus far every Man may be upon a Level with another, the lowest with the highest; and Men might thus come to be morally, as well as naturally equal.

I am, S I R,

Your Humble Servant,

PLATO.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE Plague rages in France most violently, and continues to spread in such a dreadful manner, that the Constitution it occasions through that unhappy Kingdom is inexplicable; and they are making all possible Preparations, by laying up Stores of all sorts of Provisions and Medicines, to avoid the Effects of its Fury.

We cannot yet be sure that the Peace is actually concluded between the Swedes and Mulcovites; but they are so very positive this time from all Parts, that Matters are entirely settled in order to it, that we begin now firmly to believe a Post or Two must infallibly bring us the agreeable News.

They write from Paris, that the Marriage of the young King of France with the Infanta of Spain, has been publicly declared in the Council of Regency, and that the Lady is to be brought to Paris in March next, which 'tis thought will not a little conduce to the good Understanding between the Two Courts.

LONDON.

WE hear, that the Directors of the South-Sea Company have made a new Order, that no Person shall Transfer Stock as formerly (if mentioned to be in Trust) without obtaining the Opinion and Leave of the Council of the said Company, which has occasioned a Meeting of several of the Proprietors, in order to dispute at Law, the Validity of such Order.

There are many Accounts from the several Hop Plantations in Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Essex, &c. That the Backwardness of the Hop Harvest and continual Rains, will destroy one half of the Crop; that in Sussex and Surrey there is a general Blight among them, and several large Plantations else-where destroyed by the Mould; and where there are Appearances of Crops, they are extremely small, which 'tis fear'd will much enhance the Price of that Commodity.

His Majesty hath been pleased to order Letters Patents to be passed under the Great Seal, for creating the Right Honourable Sir George Byng, Bart. a Baron and Viscount of Great-

Britain, by the Name, Title and Title of Baron Byng of Wexmouth, County of Bedford, and of Viscount Torrington in County of Devon. And

To appoint him to be the Duke of Portland to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Island of Jamaica, and Colonel Charles Innes to be Lieutenant-Governor of that Island. And Col. John Hope to be Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Bermuda Islands.

Last Wednesday last night Sir John Mordaunt, Bart. formerly Member of Parliament for the County of Warwick, died at Reading.

Mr. Thomas Wray, Bart. stands Candidate for Woodstock, in the Room of his Father deceased, by the Interest of the Earl of Abingdon, and Thomas Crisp, Esq. by the Interest of the Duke of Marlborough.

The Reverend Dr. William Trimmell, Rector of Brighton, in Northamptonshire, and Brother to the Bishop of Winchester, is presented by his Lordship to the Living of Chertsey, in Hampshire, worth about 500 l. per Annum, vacant by the Death of the late Reverend Mr. Trevelyan. And

The Reverend Mr. Gilbert, Chaplain to the Earl of Sunderland, is presented to the Living of Brighton.

On Tuesday last, the Court of Directors of the South Sea Company, met at the Treasury and Board Office, at 10 o'clock, and were attended by the following Officers, viz. a President, Mr. William Pitt, Secretary, and Mr. Henry Wren, Treasurer, and Mr. John Boscawen, Clerk.

At the conclusion of the business of the said Tavern on Friday last, having a Party to be taken Notice of, long I have been, and so on, as before it was done effectually.

The Court of Directors of the South Sea Company have ordered that no Transfer shall be allowed before the opening of the Books.

To the Author of the LONDON JOURNAL.

S I R,

No. 6.

Of all the Passions common to Mankind, these are reckoned the most useful which are in their own Nature never to be satisfied, among these, Avarice and Ambition appear in the first Rank; they are the incurable Distempers of the Mind, as the *Gout* and *Cancer* are of the Body, and may, I think, be justly enough called, *Opprobria Philosophiae*, Diseases for which Philosophy has found no certain or effectual Cure.

It must then hence follow, that Generals of Armies, Authors and Bookellers, are the most unhappy Creatures upon the Face of the Earth: The two first are Slaves to their Fame, the last to their Fortune; and though their Success in either kind be never so surprising, yet there is still somewhat behind, either Glory or Money, that may or might have been got, which privately gives 'em the keenest and most severe Uneasiness.

For my own part, though I have attained, perhaps, to the greatest Honour on this side the Grave, I mean that of being thought worthy to inform the World, of speaking whilst others are Dumb, and writing to all that can read; yet I may be allow'd to moralize from my own Experience, and declare, that Happiness is not the natural Growth of this World, tho' it may be often forc'd and counterfeited in it; since I, in all my worldly Glory of an Author, am not at all Times intirely free from the melancholly Apprehension, either of not succeeding in my Labours, or what is as bad, of living to see the End of my Success, and the Decline of my Importance. And how many of these gloomy Thoughts may, at the same Time, overshadow the disconsolate Soul of my right Trusty and right intirely Well-beloved Friend and Bookeller, Heaven only knows. I am sure it would melt a Heart of Stone, to observe the strange Coldness and Civility that now passes between us, the Struggles between Interest and Respect, Plain-dealing and Good-Nature.

A Diurnal or a Weekly Author is in much the same Case with a Mutineer, or a Sower of Sedition or Heresy; no matter how laudable the Design may be in its self, or how well laid for Success, if he misuses of it he is contemptible and ridiculous; but if the Whimsy becomes popular and prevalent, he is from thenceforth a Great Man, and all Applause is too little for him. The great Question therefore in these Cases is, *How does it take?* and the great Difficulty is to get an honest Answer. There is so much Insincerity in what we call good Breeding, that the original Use of Speech, the Conveyance of our Thoughts, is now almost wholly lost.

The best way that I can think of to come to a Knowledge of my own Reputation, is in making the Tour of all the Coffee-Houses that I can reach on a Saturday Morning, and there personally observing the Reception, or the Neglect, which is given to my Lucubrations. As these sort of Assemblies are compos'd of a very odd Variety of People, the Usage I meet with must be very different. There are some Grude-men who have Industry enough to read all the Papers thro', who for that Reason do not give me much Vanity in vouchsafing to peruse mine; others, who never go farther than the first Letter, and there-

Authors, I am mostly more sensible in neglecting what, as I have said, they do not give themselves the Opportunity of knowing. I have observed several lay me aside with a most unrighteous and arbitrary Contempt, as an impudent Imitator, and not that it is obliged to be a War for Bread. But there are not wanting others, who are of a more humane and beneficent State of Mind, who are willing to encourage an innocent Attempt to create their Satisfaction and my own. There are, I am sure, as well as to knowing, to allow for the Difficulties of a single and unknown Person lies under, who is to undertake to succeed in many great Matters in the Art of pleasing. And some are so indulgent as to guess those for the Authors of these Writings, who are little more known to me than by their excellent publick Productions.

But I am still more at a Loss to know how my Interest stands with the Ladies, and this gives me a great deal of Pain. As it has been the Business and Vanity of my whole Life to please them, I hope I shall not be without their Favour in my old Age, which can be now no longer fatal to their Reputation or my own, whatever may have happen'd formerly. They may depend upon it, the Gallantry of an old Man is extremely innocent. My own Spouse, who is not apt to distrust me, will bear me Witness, that I have entirely suppress'd all those vicious Appetites, which are the Ruin and Scandal of the young Rakes and Debauchees of the present Age. In Expectation of their Encouragement, I am, the Ladies,

Your humble Servant,

DIC. MANLEY.

Mr. Griffiths, the celebrated Comedian in Ireland, is appointed Deputy-Master of the Revels of that Kingdom.

Last Week the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, with many of the Directors of the South-Sea Company, (by Order of the Council Court of the said Company) presented an humble Address to His Majesty, being introduced by the Right Honourable Robert Walpole, Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer, to thank His Majesty for the great Care he hath taken of their Interest, &c. in the late Treaty with the Catholick King. To which Address His Majesty gave a most gracious Answer, and they all had the Honour to kiss His Majesty's Hand. And His Majesty was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood on Roger Hudson and Thomas Frederick, Esqs; Two of the Directors.

On the 6th Instant, Nicholas Roop, Esq; late Governor of Dartmouth, died at his Seat at Fuge, not far from the said Town.

Mr. Trelawny is succeeded in his Prebend of Winchester by the Reverend Mr. Sturges, Arch-deacon of Huntingdon, Chaplain and Nephew to the present Bishop: But we do not find that his other Living of West-Mean is yet disposed of.

We hear, that the Reverend Dr. Green, who is nominated to the Bishoprick of Norwich, is to hold the Living of St. Martin in *Commendam*, till Lady-Day 1723. He is succeeded in the Archdeaconry of Canterbury by the Reverend Dr. Bowers, a Prebendary of that Church; and in his Prebend of Canterbury by the Reverend Mr. Wake, a Relation of his Grace the Archbishop.

The Reverend Mr. Offley, Dean of Chester, being lately dead, we hear that he is succeeded in that Deanery by the Reverend Mr. Allen, Rector of Stafford; in his Living of Barthomly, in Cheshire, by the Reverend Mr. Wells, Vicar of Sandbach; and in his Living of Muckleston, in Staffordshire, by the Reverend Mr. Jenkinson.

On Monday the Four Malefactors that received Sentence of Death at the Sessions lately held at the Old-Bailey, were executed at Tyburn, whereof Three were for Robberies on the Highway, viz. John Wigley for robbing Symbol Conyers; James Reading for robbing George Brownworth, both near Illington; William Catey for robbing Joseph Stone in St. James's Park, who was likewise convicted of another Robbery; and John Meff for returning from Transportation.

The East India Company have resolv'd at their present Sale, to lower the Prices of their long Cloth three Shillings a piece, and all the Sullen Pores and Morees one Shilling a piece from the several Prices printed in the present Sale Book.

On Tuesday last was paid the East India Ship Darby, and yesterday was paid their Ship the Duke of Cambridge.

The Men belonging to the Garland Man of War being paid, Fifty of them are turned over to the Falkland, and the Remainder are to serve on board the Sloops.

On Wednesday last, being the 13th Instant, the Transfer Books for Bank Stock were shut, and will be opened the 13th of October next.

The Commissioners of the Forfeited Estates for England are adjourn'd to the 4th of October next.

This Week the Committee of Trade of the South-Sea Company bought a great Quantity of Fire Arms, some of them of very curious Workmanship, and also a great Quantity of Spitalfields Manufactures.

The Report of a Gentleman of the Park, and his Man, taking a Highwayman on Black Heath, is a Mistake: 'tis true they were Witnesses of his being taken, for the Highwayman after the Fact, setting Spurs to his Horse, in too Hurry the Horse falling, he tumbled over his Head, and was immediately secured by a Gardener, who beat him about the Head with such Severity, that most People think the Hangman will loose his Fees.

We hear that the Footman of a certain Gentleman at Antwerp, has lately discovered such a Capacity for Business, that he is intrusted with the writing and managing every Dispatch and Negotiation of his Master, wherein he acquits himself with the most perfect Address and Dexterity.

It is said the Frames lately erected on the West End of St. Paul's are to be gilded.

A few Days ago, two Gentlemen, who had drank themselves pretty mellow, taking a Hackney Coach at Trucks Marsh, &c. ordered the Fellow to drive them to Long-Acre, where they lived. But the Rogue of a Coachman turned unexpected about, and had drove them into East Ditchfield, before they discovered the Deceit, which they had no time done, and called out of the Coach to the Watch, then the Fellow abandoned the Box, and them, and left them to make the best of their way back again on Foot, which they did under a Guard from Watch-House. The Coachman has not since been heard of.

We understand that the following Rules are to be observed in the Execution of the Act for raising Money out of the Estates of the late Directors of the South-Sea Company.

*The Officers of the Trustees for managing the Sale of the Estates of the late Directors, &c. are before they act, to take an Oath prescribed in the Act itself, and to be administered by the Trustees to perform their respective Trusts faithfully, and not to take any Thing more than their Salaries for the same; and on presuming to act before they are sworn, shall forfeit 100*l*. The Trustees themselves being liable to the same Penalty in Default of the Oath prescribed respectively.*

The Trustees are to take Appraisers upon Oath.

The Rents and Profits of those Estates are to be paid to the Cashier of the South-Sea Company.

The Sales to be made to any other Persons, but the Trustees or their Servants.

One fifth Part of the Purchase Money to be forthwith deposited with the Cashier of the South-Sea Company, the rest to be paid in Sums, and Times to be appointed by the Trustees.

The Contracts of Bargains and Sale, when executed by the Trustees, are to be enrolled in Chancery.

Purchasers who shall not within the Time appointed pay the Sums contracted for, shall forfeit the Deposit, and the Trustees are to proceed to a new Sale.

*If any of those Estates be purchased by the Trustees or their Officers, the Persons accepting the same, shall forfeit the Estate so purchased, and also 500*l*. to be recovered for the Uses of the Company.*

Stewards, Receivers, and Bailiffs to be appointed.

The Trustees to receive and determine the Claims of Debts on those Estates, the Claimants bringing proper Certificates, &c. upon Oath for the same.

All Differences relating thereto, are to be determined by three Judges, whose Orders shall be final, and from whence there shall be no Appeal, or Writ of Error.

All Persons indebted to the late Directors, and all Persons having in their Custody Goods, &c. belonging to the late Directors, are to notify the same to the Trustees before the 25th of December, 1721. on forfeiture of the whole Value.

And all immediate Tenants under them are to give the like Notice of Lands in their Possession, on pain of Forfeiture of three Years Value of the Rents, and a Years Imprisonment.

The Office of Provost Marshall General of the Island of Barbadoes, granted by his present Majesty to Mr. Reynolds, one of the late Directors, and his Son Francis, for their joint Lives, is saved to them by this Act.

Each Trustee for his Labour and Service to have such Reward as the Court of the South-Sea Company shall think reasonable.

They write from the Davizes, that the Small Pox rages there in a manner beyond whatever has been known in the Memory of Man, which has been fatal to a multitude of People; the Trade of the Town has been generally interrupted, and the Inhabitants are so universally fled from it, that the Town is almost deserted, and the Market Place is covered with Gravel.

They are very busy at the South-House 40 making out the Dividend Warrants, and are preparing the Books for the Opening with the utmost Expedition.

We hear, that His Majesty's Ships the *Flamborough* at Portsmouth, and the *Hampshire* at Woolwich, are ordered out for one Month's Cruise in the Channel.

The Sale of Goods at the East-India House on Thursday (when it commenced) and Friday the 7th and 8th Instant, amounted in Value to Two Hundred Thirty Five Thousand Pounds, and the Sale was then adjourned to Wednesday last.

On Tuesday last the Body of a drowned Man which appeared to have been some Days floating in the Thames, and was fastened by some Person to the Tower Wharf, was taken up by Order of the Commanding Officer in the Tower.

The Highwayman that was lately taken on the Kentish Road, when he was pursued, drop'd a Bag of Money which he had just before taken from a Gentlewoman in the Stage-Coach, near which he dropped it, who by that Means got it again. He has impeached two others that were Accomplish with him, who have been since taken at Hogston.

Last Week two Men having been drinking pretty hard at the Hen and Chickens on the Kentish Road, rode up so violently to the Turnpike at the Sign of the Huntsman, that one of the Horses that had never been valued at more than Forty Shillings, leaped over and cast his Rider, who in the Fall broke his Arm.

On Monday Morning last one of the Labourers belonging to the Victualling Office, was found drowned in a Pond that the Coopers make use of for their Business.

On Tuesday last the great Ship that was built at Justice West's Yard in Wapping, (and that was to have been Launched Three Weeks since) was then Launched, she is built to carry Forty Guns. A Sailor, in the Hurry, was killed by a Fall from the Ship.

A few Days ago a Hackney Coach standing by Cheapside Conduit, a Gentleman's Coach driving by at full Speed, struck and overturned the Hackney, giving the poor Coachman, who was asleep on the Box, so violent a Fall, that his Life is in very great Danger.

Last Saturday a certain Moabite in the Burrough, engaging with his Wife in the Dispute of ancient Fame for the Breeches, was so warmly handled by his Antagonist, that in vengeful Wrath, he felled her to the Ground, broke one of her Legs, and bruised her Body in such a manner, that he will hardly ever be in a Capacity to enter the Lifts with him again.

We hear, there is a Vessel taken near Chichester, in Sussex, with One Hundred and Eighty Half Anchors of Brandy, and that there are Two of the Forty Pound Smugglers taken in it, as they came from *Boulogne*. But this last wants Confirmation.

To the Author of the LONDON JOURNAL.

SIR,
Cape Coast Castle, June 3. 1781.
I left Cape Three Points two Days ago, where I left Capt. Hunt ready to sail, having about Two Hundred and Fifty Slaves on Board. Captain Malthus, in the Bahama Galley, having near One Hundred and Eighty Slaves, is almost ready to come to the Leeward. I found here only the Dispatch and the Guinea Sloop.

The Dutch are come hither, in order to bombard the *Brandenburgers Factory*; but it is believed they will not be able to take it. They have Four large Ships here, and make taking all English Ships that load Goods in Holland, as Prizes.

The May-Flower Brigantine was well May the 7th, and had then One Hundred or more very fine Slaves on Board, almost ready to sail. People die here so fast at the Factories, that 'tis hardly worth while to scutle any Correspondence with them.

I am, SIR,
Your Humble Servant,

On Tuesday last John Smith, commonly call'd Half-hang'd Smith, was committed to Newgate by the Lord-Mayor, for breaking into a Ware-house in Thames-street; and we hear it is the 3d, if not the 3d Time he hath been committed into the said Goat since his Half-hanging.

The Reverend Dr. Lupton, Preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and Lecturer at St. Dunstons in the West, is to preach the next Eight Sermons at St. Paul's, in Defence of our Saviour's Divinity, being the Lecture founded by the Lady Moyer.

We hear, that Benjamin Lord Bishop of Bangor, is to be translated to the See of Hereford, vacant by the Death of the late Dr. Bisse; and that his Lordship has kiss'd his Majesty's Hand for the same.

The Account that hath been publish'd of the Bishop of Meath's Death is not true.

We have just now received the most agreeable News from *Barbadoes*, that contrary to all Expectation, the Country is

entirely recovered from the last 21. desolate Condition it was reduced to by the late excessive Drought: They have now plentiful Rains, and they make no doubt now of having a very fruitful Harvest.

The India Company have been busy for several Days in the Sale of the Calicoes, but find but a very indifferent market. Those Goods selling for 15 or 16s. a piece less this Sale than the rest.

The Spanish Ambassador is making such great Preparations for his Publick Entry, as will render the same very magnificent.

We hear that the ten Companies of the Invalids, commanded by Col. Fielding, Eight of whom lie at Fortinoun, and two at Plymouth, will be forthwith broke, and those Places be garnison'd by some others now standing, and that the remaining sixteen Companies of Invalids, in the other Maritime Towns of this Kingdom, will be likewise reduced soon after.

The Prices of Goods at Bear Key as follow:

Wheat 24 s. to 30 s. per Quarter Rye 20 s. to 22 s.
Barley 15 s. to 17 s. Oats 12 s. to 14 s. Horse Beans 24 s. to 26 s. Hog Pease 18 s. to 21 s. Boiling Pease 26 s. to 30 s. Malt 21 s. to 24 s. Rape-Seed 11 l. to 15 l. per Last. Hops 2 l. 10 s. to 3 l. 5 s. Coals 22 s. to 25 s. per Chaldron. Colchester Cr. Bays 15 d. per Ell. Ditto 6 Seals 14 d. dit — and 19 s. per Piece.

South Sea Stock 100 without the Dividend and the additional Stock of 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Cent. Bank 172. India 143 three quarters. African 28 one half. Royal Exchange Assurance 8 seven Eighths. London Assurance 7. York Buildings 32. Lottery Annuities 101 one half. Tickets 100 5 s.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

This Day is publish'd, (being all the Papers under the Consideration of the Committee of Enquiry into the Authors of seditious Libels, &c.)

I. THE Fifth Collection of CATO's Political Letters, printed in the London Journal. And,
II. The Fourth Collection of the said Letters, with a large Preface in their Vindication by CATO.

Printed for J. Peele, at Locke's-Head in Pater-Noster-Row. Where may be had all the former Collections complete; and all the only true and genuine Edition of the several Reports of the Committee of Enquiry, published from their correct Copy, printed for A. Moore near St. Paul's. Price 2 s. 6 d.

This Day is published

For the Month of JUNE; to be continued Monthly, with Variety of curious Cuts.

A General Treatise of Husbandry and Gardening. Containing such Observations and Experiments as are New and Useful for the Improvement of Land. With an Account of such extraordinary Productions, and natural Productions, as may help the ingenious in their Studies, and promote Universal Learning. By R. Bradley, Fellow of the Royal Society. Printed for J. Peele, at Locke's-Head, in Pater-Noster-Row, price One Shilling. Where may be had his General Treatise of Husbandry and Gardening for the Month of April.

N. S. His Treatise for July is now in the Press, and will be published. If any Gentleman has any Thing to communicate on this subject, he is desired to send it to the Publisher, Postage paid.

Just published,

THE State of the Greatest King, set forth in the Greatness of Solomon, and the Glory of his Reign, viz. That Solomon's Kingdom was the most glorious, most flourishing, and best fortified Kingdom in the World. His People the most innumerable and happy People that ever were subject to any earthly Prince; his Kingdom the most admirable City, and the Temple built by Solomon (which is truly denominated the most wonderful Temple the World ever saw, the Sonnes Light out of doors) is an unlook'd for much greater, than all the money in Europe can amount unto; and that neither the Great Solomonides, nor Alexander the Great, nor yet any of the Persian Kings, or Roman Emperors were equal in Glory to SOLOMON. All this, and very much more, that is Promisable and Wonderful, is proved undeniably. And because different Kinds of GOLD and SILVER, hath been frequently mention'd in this Book, that the Reader may the better understand what is meant thereby, a short Treatise is subjoin'd, relating to concerning the same, and the Specieck Gravity thereof; with such Rules, and many plain Examples for trying of Gold and Silver, and finding their Purity exactly without melting; and the Weight and Value (exactly) of the Gold and Silver Coin of Great-Britain, without Weighing or Reckoning it, being a together new. By G. Reynolds, Professor of the Mathematics. Printed by J. Penn, Bookbinder in Brittons, and sold by J. Sprint at the Bell in Little-Britain, and R. Ford at the Angel in the Partry, London.

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